

§ 101-19.003-6 Public building.

(a) *Public building* means any building, whether for single or multi-tenant occupancy, its grounds, approaches, and appurtenances, which is generally suitable for office or storage space or both for the use of one or more Federal agencies or mixed ownership corporations, and shall include: Federal office buildings, post offices, customhouses, courthouses, appraisers stores, border inspection facilities, warehouses, record centers, relocation facilities, similar Federal facilities, and any other buildings or construction projects the inclusion of which the President may deem, from time to time hereafter, to be justified in the public interest; but shall not include any such buildings and construction projects:

- (1) On the public domain (including that reserved for national forests and other purposes),
- (2) On properties of the United States in foreign countries,
- (3) On Indian and native Eskimo properties held in trust by the United States,
- (4) On lands used in connection with Federal programs for agricultural, recreational, and conservation purposes, including research in connection therewith,
- (5) On or used in connection with river, harbor, flood control reclamation or power projects, or for chemical manufacturing or development projects, or for nuclear production, research, or development projects,
- (6) On or used in connection with housing and residential projects,
- (7) On military installations (including any fort, camp, post, naval training station, airfield, proving ground, military supply depot, military school, or any similar facility of the Department of Defense),
- (8) On Veterans Administration installations used for hospital or domiciliary purposes, and
- (9) The exclusion of which the President may deem, from time to time hereafter, to be justified in the public interest.

(b) Buildings leased by the Government are not "public buildings" within the meaning of the Public Buildings Act of 1959.

§ 101-19.003-7 United States.

United States, when used in a geographical sense, means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the territories and possessions of the United States.

Subpart 101-19.1—General

§ 101-19.100 Intergovernmental consultation on Federal projects.

(a) As used in this section, the following terms will have the meanings defined herein:

(1) *Planning agencies*. Planning agencies are defined as the Governor of a State or, if there is one, the appropriate A-95 clearinghouse of the State, region, or metropolitan area, and the appropriate local, county, metropolitan, regional, and State planning and environmental authorities.

(2) *Federal projects*. Federal projects are defined as public buildings construction projects and lease construction projects required to be authorized in accordance with, or in the manner provided by, the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended; and projects involving a significant change in the use of federally owned property or property to be acquired by exchange in connection with a public buildings project authorized under the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended, or the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

(b) GSA will consult with planning agencies, local elected officials, and appropriate Federal agencies to coordinate Federal projects with development plans and programs of the State, region, and locality in which the project is to be located to ensure that all national, regional, State, and local viewpoints are fully considered and taken into account to the extent possible in planning Federal projects. A written statement containing a clear justification for Federal actions that are inconsistent with local plans will be provided the appropriate planning agencies.

(c) The consultation and coordination pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section will be initiated by the GSA Regional Administrator of the region